NUMB. III.

The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences:

AND

Pennsylvania Gazette.

To be continued Weekly. *The 7th of the 11th Month*, 1728.

ABB

ABBESS, the Superior of an Abbey, or Convent of Nuns, among *Roman Catholicks*.

The *Abbess* has the same Rights, and Authority over her Nuns, that the Abbots regular have over their Monks.

The Sex indeed does not allow her to perform the Spiritual Functions annex'd to the Priesthood, wherewith the Abbot is usually invested; but there are Instances of some *Abbesses*, who have a Right, or rather a Privilege, to commission a Priest to act for 'em. They have even a kind of Episcopal Jurisdiction, [*that is, like a Bishop,*] as well as some Abbots, who are exempted from the Visitation of their Diocesans.

Father *Martene*, a Jesuit, in his Treatise of the *Rights of the Church*, observes, that some *Abbesses* have formerly confess'd their Nuns. He adds, that their excessive Curiosity carry'd 'em such Lengths, that there arose a Necessity of checking it.

Basil, in his Rule, allows the *Abbess* to be present with the Priest at the Confession of her Nuns.

ABBEY, or ABBY, a Monastery, or Religious House govern'd by an Abbot, or Abbess.

Abbies differ from *Priories*, in that the one are under the Direction of an Abbot, and the other of a Prior; but Abbot and Prior (we mean a *Prior Conventual*) are the same Thing; and only differ in Name.

Faucbet observes, that in the early Days of the *French* Monarchy, Dukes and Counts were call'd *Abbots*, and Dutchies and Counties *Abbies*.

Many Persons of the prime Quality, without any Concern in the Monastic Life, took the same Quality; even some of their Kings are mention'd in History under the Title of *Abbots*. *Philip* I. *Louis* VI. and afterwards the Dukes of *Orleans*, are call'd *Abbots* of the Monastery of St. *Agnan*. The Dukes of *Aquitain*, were call'd *Abbots* of the Monastery of St. *Hilary*, at *Poictirs*; and the Earls of *Anjou* of St. *Aubin*. One Third of the best Benefices in *England* were antiently, by the Pope's Grant, appropriated to *Abbies*, and other Religious Houses; which, upon their Dissolution under King *Henry* VIII. became Lay-Fees. One Hundred and Ninety of such were dissolv'd of between 200 *l.* and 35000 *l.* yearly Revenue, which at a Medium amounted to 2853000 *l. per Annum*.

ABBOT or ABBAT, the Chief or Superior of an *Abbey*, of the Male Kind.

The Name *Abbot* is originally *Hebrew*, where it signifies *Father*. The *Jews* call Father in their Language *Ab*; whence the *Chaldees* and *Syrians* form'd *Abba*; and thence the *Greeks Abbas*, which the *Latins* retain'd, *Abbas*; and hence our *Abbot*, and the *French Abbe*, &c.

St. *Mark* and St. *Paul* use the Syriac *Abba* in their *Greek*; by reason it was then commonly known in the Synagogues, and the primitive Assemblies of the Christians; adding to it by Way of Interpretation, the Word *Father*, viz. *Abba, Father*.

The Name *Ab* and *Abba*, which was at first a Term of Tenderness and Affection, became at length a Title of Dignity and Honour. The *Jewish* Doctors mightily affected it; and one of their most antient Books containing the Sayings or Apothegms of divers of 'em, is entitled *Pirke Abbot*, or *Avoth*, that is, *Chapter of the Fathers*.

'Twas in Allusion to this Affectation, that Jesus Christ forbad his Disciples to call any *Man* their *Father on Earth*; which Words St. *Jerom* turns against the Superiors of the

ABB

Monasteries of his Time, for assuming the Title of *Abbots* or Fathers.

The Name *Abbot* then, appears as old as the Institution of Monks it self.

The Governors of the primitive Monasteries assum'd indifferently the Names *Abbots* and *Archimandrites*.

They were really distinguish'd from the Clergy, tho' frequently confounded with 'em, because in a Degree above Laymen.

In those early Days, the *Abbots* were subject to the Bishops, and the ordinary Pastors. Their Monasteries being remote from Cities, built in the farthest Solitudes, they had no Share in Ecclesiastical Affairs. They went on Sundays to the Parish-Church with the rest of the People; or if they were too remote, a Priest was sent 'em to administer the Sacraments; till at length they were allow'd to have Priests of their own Body.

The Abbot or Archimandrite himself was usually the Priest; but his Function extended no farther than to the Spiritual Assistances of his Monastery; and he remain'd still in Obedience to the Bishop.

There being among the *Abbots* several Persons of Learning, they made a vigorous Opposition to the rising Heresies of those Times; which first occasion'd the Bishops to call 'em out of the Desarts, and fix 'em about the Suburbs of Cities; and at length in the Cities themselves, from which Æra, or Time, their Degeneracy is to be dated.

The Abbots now soon wore off their former Plainness and Simplicity, and began to be look'd on as a Sort of little Prelates. In Time they would be independent of the Bishop, and became so insupportable, that some severe Laws were made against them at the Council of *Chalcedon*: This notwithstanding, in Time, many of them, carry'd the Point of Independency; and got the Appellation of *Lord*, with other Badges of the Episcopate, particularly the *Mitre*.

Hence arose new Species and Distinctions of *Abbots Mitred* and *not Mitred*; *Crozier'd*, and *not Crosier'd*, *Oecumenical*, *Cardinal*, &c.

Mitred Abbots, were those privileged to wear the Mitre; and having, withal, a full Episcopal Authority within their several Precincts. Among us, these were also called *Abbots sovereign*, and *Abbots general*; and were Lords of Parliament. Of these Sir *Edward Coke*, *de Jur. Eccles.* [that is, *Of the Rites of the Church*] reckons 27 in *England*, beside two Mitred Priors

The rest, who were *not mitred*, were subject to the Diocesan.

Pere Hay, a *Benedictine* Monk, in his Book entitled *Astrum inextinctum*, maintains, that the Abbots of his Order have not only an Episcopal, but even a Papal Jurisdiction; and as such can confer the lower Orders of Deacon and Subdeacon

When the *Abbots* first assum'd the Mitre, the Bishops made heavy Complaints of their Privileges being invaded by the Monks; and were particularly offended that in Synods and Councils there was no Distinction between 'em. On this Occasion, Pope *Clement* IV. order'd that the Abbots should only wear their Mitres embroider'd with Gold, and leave Jewels to the Bishops.

Crozier'd Abbots, are those who bear the *Crozier*, or Pastoral Staff.

There are some *Crozier'd* and not *Mitred*; as the *Abbot* of the *Benedictine* Abbey at *Bourges*; and others, both the one and the other.

Among the *Greeks*, ſome even took the Quality of *Oecumenical Abbots*, or *Univerſal Abbots*, in Imitation of the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*.

Nor have the *Latins* been much behind 'em in that reſpect: The Abbot of *Cluny*, in a Council held at *Rome*, aſſum'd the Title of *Abbas Abbatum*, *Abbot of Abbots*; and Pope *Calixtus* gave the ſame *Abbot* the Title of *Cardinal Abbot*.

To ſay nothing of other *Cardinal Abbots*, thus denominated from their being the principal *Abbots* of Monaſteries, which came to be ſeparated.

Abbots, again, are now chiefly diſtinguiſh'd into *Regular*, and *Commendatory*.

Abbots regular, are real Monks, or religious, who have taken the Vows, and wear the Habit of the Order.

Such are all *Abbots* preſum'd to be; it being expreſly provided by the Canons, that none but a Monk have the Command over Monks.

Abbots in Commendam, are Seculars; tho' they have undergone the Tonſure, and are oblig'd by their Bulls to take Orders when they come of Age.

Tho' the Term *Commendam* inſinuates, that they have only the Adminiſtration of their Abbies for a Time; yet do they hold, and reap the Fruits of them for ever; as well as the *Regular Abbots*.

Their Bulls gave 'em a full Power, as in Spirituals, ſo in Temporals. And yet, 'tis true, that the *Commendatory Abbots* do not perform any Spiritual Offices; nor have they any Spiritual Juriſdiction over their Monks. So that the Phraſe, *in Spiritualibus*, in Spirituals, is rather ſomething of a *Roman* Stile, than a Reality.

Some of their beſt Canoniſts rank the *Commendam* in the Number of Benefices, *inter titulos Beneficiorum*. 'Tis no more than a Canonical Title, or Proviſion to enjoy the Fruits of a Benefice: But as ſuch Proviſions are contrary to the antient Canons, none but the Pope, by diſpenſing with the old Law, can grant 'em.

Our own Hiſtory ſpeaks very little of theſe *Commendatory Abbots*; and 'tis probable the Practice never prevail'd much among us. Hence, many of our Writers have been led into the Miſtake, of ſuppoſing that all *Abbots* are Monks. Of this we have a remarkable Inſtance, at which many of our Countrymen have ſtumbled.

The Ceremony whereby *Abbots* are created, is properly called *Benediction*; or ſometimes, tho' abuſively *Conſecration*.

It antiently conſiſted in cloathing him with the Habit call'd *Cuculla*, a Cowl; putting the Paſtoral Staff in his Hand, and the Shoes call'd *Pedales*, or *Pedules*, on his Feet. Theſe Particularities we learn from the *Ordo Romanus* of *Theodore* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

The Title *Abbot* has alſo been given to certain Biſhops, by reaſon their Sees had originally been Abbeys; and that they were even elected by the Monks. Such are thoſe of *Catanea*, and *Montreal*, in *Sicily*.

The ſame Appellation is extended to the Superiors or Generals of ſome Congregations of Regular Canons; as that of S. *Genevieve* at *Paris*.

Abbot is alſo a Title bore by ſeveral Magiſtrates, and other Lay-Perſons. Among the *Genoeſe*, one of their principal Magiſtrates was call'd the *Abbot of the People*.

In *France*, particularly about the Time of *Charlemaign*, there were ſeveral Lords and Courtiers, who having the Inſpection of certain Abbeys committed to them, were ſtil'd *Abbey-Comites*, or Abbey-Counts.

Bruſſels, November 17. N. S.

ABout a Year ago a Perſon was ſeiz'd at Truirenbourg, near this Place, who went by the Name of Rame Moreau, and was charged with ſeveral Crimes of a Political Nature, particularly with forging the Hands of Sovereign Princes, to ſet them together by the Ears. Of what Country this Man was, or whence he came, no certain Account could be had; but he appeared upon all Occaſions to be a Perſon of prodigious Parts and a ſuperior Genius. Theſe could not guard him however from the rigorous Sentence of Death; a Confirmation of which being brought by the laſt Expreſs from Vienna, it was read to him on Tueſday laſt, importing, that his Right Hand ſhould be firſt cut off, after which he ſhould be ſtrangled, and his dead Body be laid upon a Wheel, and expoſed without the Gates of this City. While this Sentence was reading, he never changed Countenance, nor ſhewed the leaſt Concern; only when it was over, ſaid, *It was a bitter Pill*. He then deſired that the Multitude might withdraw, and that he might be allowed Pen, Ink and Paper; which being granted, he deſired to ſpeak with his Judges, who came and diſcourſed him ſeveral Times. Some ſay he declared himſelf to be a Prieſt; but ſince he deny'd it upon Oath at his Tryal, this can hardly be believed. Being exhorted to prepare for his Execution, which was appointed for Wedneſday Morning, he anſwered, he ſhould have Time enough for that; and indeed it was put off till Friday. It was remark'd that he eat a hearty Supper on Tueſday Night, and ſlept from the Time he went to Bed, till Six the next Morning, which was then thought to be the Day of his Death. On Friday Morning he was carry'd in a Cart from his Priſon to the Plain *des ſablons*, the whole Garriſon being under Arms, but Part of his Sentence was remitted, his Body being laid in Conſecrated Ground. Thus at his Death, as well as during the Courſe of his Impriſonment, he was treated like a Man of Faſhion. He ſeemed undaunted and unconcerned to the laſt, and to outward Appearance died like a gallant Man, and a good Chriſtian.

Bruſſels, Nov. 22. The farther Particulars that we have been able to collect of the State-Priſoner executed here laſt Week, are theſe. He was ſeized by the Name of *Rame Moreau*, but received Sentence of Death under that of *Henry Morris*. He bore the ſtroke with the greateſt Undauntedneſs, and a perfect Reſignation. His Right Hand was firſt chopped off with an Axe; and then he mounted the Scaffold on which he was ſtrangled. By his Sentence his Body was to be expoſed to the Fowls of the Air; but the Arch-Dutcheſs Governeſs, at the Requeſt of the Jeſuits, unknown to him, gave it what they call Chriſtian Burial. The Report of his having declared himſelf a Prieſt, was utterly falſe. He deſired a Days Reſpite for his better Preparation; and the Arch-Dutcheſs gave him two, and upon the Day of his Execution cauſed the Hoſt to be expoſed in the Royal Chappel, and Maſſes to be ſaid, from Day-Break till he made his *Exit*. The ſame Thing was done at her Expence in all the Convents of this City. His Judges were placed in a Balcony near him. His Confeſſor diſſuaded him from ſpeaking publickly as to ſome Points of his Condemnation; and made a Speech for him to the Spectators. Thus died this notable Man, whoſe Origine and Nation, the World are more impatient to know, than the Nature of his Crimes.

Lisbon, Auguſt 15. The King's Decree againſt the Court of Rome are executed with the utmoſt Rigour: All the Letters which come from *Italy*, *France*, and *Holland*, are carried to the Houſe of the Secretary of State, to diſcover, if poſſible, thoſe who have any Correſpondence with that Court. A certain Perſon having married a Nun, by Virtue of the Pope's Diſpenſation, the King being informed of it, ordered the new married Couple to be arreſted, in order to puniſh them for having put in Execution an Act of the Court of Rome, notwithſtanding his Majeſty's Ordinances, and to hinder their eſcaping out of the Kingdom, had ſtopped all the Ships in this Port.

Petersburg, Auguſt 24. We learn that 6 Regiments have received Orders to march from Novogrod

vogród to Lithuania; and 6 others from Smolentko to Courland, but for what End is not known.

Madrid, Aug. 31. Couriers arrive frequently from Paris, with Diſpatches for this Court, and for Count Conningſeck, Ambaſſador of the Emperor, as it is ſaid, touching a Truce of 14 Years propoſed by the Court of *France*. We learn from Cadiz, that there are ready to put to Sea 16 Men of War, and that divers more were expected from St. Andero and Corunna. Yeſterday the Court anſwered the two Memorials of Keene, the Britiſh Miniſter, touching the Equipment of the ſaid Ships of War. The King ſtill keeps his Chamber.

Venice, Sept. 4. Laſt Week arrived here from *Zant*, two Ships, the Maſters whereof report, that during the 22 Days which they remained in that Iſland, not one Perſon had died of the Plague, and that the Communication was already opened in the inner Part of the Country.

Rome, Sept. 4. The Pope has received a Letter from the Father Confeſſor of the King of Portugal, who informs him, *That his Portugeſe Majeſty was extraordinarily irritated, and that it was feared it would come to Extremity.* Upon which, the Pope has ſent a Letter to Cardinal *della Motta*, in Portugal, to engage him to endeavour to ſoften the Mind of the King, and to bring about an Accomodation with that See: This City is under great Conſternation at the Departure of all the Portugueſe, who ſpent much Money here: But 'tis hoped that Cardinal *Spinola*, who goes to Lisbon in Quality of a Legate a Latere, will reſtore a good Underſtanding between the Two Courts. The Portugeſe Fryars have alſo received Orders to retire, but the Sacred Congregation ſo called, have forbidden 'em to depart Rome on Pain of Suſpenſion *a Divinis*. Cardinal *Cienfuegos*, by Virtue of the Orders from the Court of Portugal, is to take Poſſeſſion immediately of the Church of St. Antonio, for the Uſe of the Eccleſiaſtical Subjects of the Emperor.

Cadiz, Sept. 7. On the 4th arrived here a French Man of War, called the Jaſon, Captain Colomb from Breſt, and on the 5th arrived another, called the Grafton, commanded by Monſieur de Vienna, from their Squadron in the Mediterranean, who informs us of their having bombarded the City of Tripoly, they having refuſed to come to any Accomodation with the French. 'Tis adviſed from Barbary, that the Black Army had routed the White Army, each conſiſting of about 80,000 Men, and made great Slaughter. The Emperor Muley Abdelmeleck eſcaped, but the Blacks took the City of Mequinez by Storm.

'Tis ſaid they have ſet up Muly Abdelah for Emperor, whoſe Mother was a Black, tho' on the other Hand, it's ſaid, Muley Hamet Deby, who was depoſed on the raiſing Muley Abdelmeleck to the Throne, will be reſtored. At Sallee there are two Armies, one of Whites, the other of Blacks. Monſieur Pillet, a French Renegado, who lately commanded that Place, is fled.

Hanover, Sept. 10. The Prince of Wales is intirely recovered of his late Indiſpoſition, and continues ſtill at Herenhauſen. According to ſome private Letters from Dreſden, the King of Poland is very ill.

Fountainbleau, Sept. 2. This Day his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty goes to viſit the Queen at Verſailes. His Majeſty travels in a Calaſh, accompanied by the Cardinal de Fleury; and ſeveral Relays of Horſes are placed upon the Road: His Majeſty will be abſent but a ſhort Time. On the 19th the Duke of Richmond left this Place, where he had been 5 or 6 Days, in his Way to Aubigny: His Grace was preſented to the King, and hunted ſeveral Times with his Majeſty. The Biſhop of Angiers is to make the Funeral Oration upon the Death of the Queen of Sardinia, when the Service that is preparing for that Princeſs ſhall be ſolemnized. The King has granted Letters of Nobility to the Son of M. Chirac, firſt Phyſician to the Duke of Orleans.

Paris, Sept. 23. The Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences propoſes a Prize to all the Learned, which is a Gold Medal, value 300 Livres, left by the late Duke *de la Force*, to the Perſon that ſhall give the moſt probable Explanation of the *Nature, Action and Propagation of Fire.* This Prize is to be diſtributed on the 25th of *Auguſt*, 1729, being St. *Louis*'s-*Day*, ſo called.

Paris, Sept. 24. They now begin to aſſure us that the Congreſs draws towards a Concluſion, the chief Potentates being on the Point of agreeing to a General Peace, the Treaty of which is drawing up in Form, almoſt on the ſame Footing with that of the Quadruple Alliance.

Paris, Sept. 24. The Hail having made great Ravages in divers Provinces of the Kingdom, the King has leſſened 3,000,000 of the Impoſitions for next Year, to eaſe the ſaid Provinces.

London, Sept. 10.

We are credibly informed, that a Gentleman of good Repute has found out an Expedient attended with little or no Charge to the Government, for ſuppreſſing, if not effectually preventing, all Street-Robberies and Shop-lifting whatſoever, deſiring only a Gratuity in Proportion to the Uſefulneſs of his Scheme, which will ſhortly be laid before the King and Council.

Laſt Week a Gentleman coming from *Highgate*, in his Coach, got out, and walking down the Hill, at ſome Diſtance he was attacked by two Foot-pads, who robb'd him of a conſiderable Sum of Money and his Gold-Watch, and then left him; but one of the Rogues thinking the Gentleman's Coat better than what he had on, return'd back and made an Exchange. When the Gentleman came home, he was agreeably ſurprized with his Money in one Pocket, and his Watch in the other.

One Evening the ſame Week, a Coffee-man near the Royal-Exchange, with three others in Compa-

Company, coming from *Greenwich* in a Hackney Coach, were ſtopped by two Foot-pads; but the Coachman being a ſturdy Fellow, cry'd out his Coach was empty, and they making no Anſwer, he whipp'd at them, and dealt ſo manfully with them, that they ſheer'd off, whereby he got a handſome Gratuity for himſelf, beſides his Hire.

Much about the ſame Time, the Body of *Richard Arnold*, the late Hangman, was conveyed from his Houſe in *Deptford* to the Pariſh-Church there to be interr'd: The Chief Mourners were little *Tom* his Deputy, and his Wife. Captain *John Hooper* we hear, ſucceeds him, in the Honour and Profit of the ſaid Poſt, he being ſaid to be a Perſon of known Probity and Integrity, and who merits the Place by his unſpotted Character. Accordingly we hear he perform'd his Office for the firſt Time, upon *James Haddock*, at *Tyburn*, having before produc'd his Warrant from the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, in the Words following, *viz. Theſe are to authorize and impower you* John Hooper, *to do Execution upon the Bodies of ſuch Perſons as ſhall be by Law executed at* Tyburn. *Given under our Hands and Seals*, &c.

Octob. 3. This Morning, being the firſt Day of the Week, one *John Bacon*, Joyner and Undertaker in Barbican, came to the Door of the Royal Chappel at St. *James*'s, during the Time of their Worſhip, and deſired he might be admitted to deliver a Letter to the Miniſter: Upon which he was let in, and went to the Communion-Table, where to the great Surprize of the Congregation, he put over the Rails of the Altar a little Coffin of about 17 Inches in Length, 6 in Depth, and about the ſame Number of Inches over, cover'd with a Linnen-cloth, and ſealed in many Places with black Wax, on which was written a *Latin* Inſcription to the following Effect.

In the Name of God I entreat that no Perſon whatſoever do preſume to open this but his moſt ſacred Majeſty George, *or his Authority.*

He was immediately taken into Cuſtody, and confin'd for two Days, when he was diſcharged by Order of the Biſhop of *London*, and Sir *Thomas Read*, one of the Commiſſioners of the Board of Green Cloth, as *non Compis Mentis*. The Box, we hear, is to be open'd in the Preſence of the Biſhop of *London*, and a Board of Green-cloth.

Boſton. Nov. 27.

We have Advice from *Boſton*, that they have had an exceeding hard Winter there; That 20 Sail of Veſſels had been ſeen in their Bay, and not one of them got in when the Poſt came away.

New-York, Dec. 28.

Capt. *Ware*, ſpoke with a pretty large Ship upon the Coaſt, to the Eaſtward, that had been Fifteen Weeks from *England*, bound to *Rhode-Iſland*. It is believed the Dean of *London-derry* and ſome Clergy-men were on board her.

Conſiderable Numbers of *Iriſh* have been drove in here by Streſs of Weather, who were deſign'd for *Newcaſtle*.

The Pleuriſie has rag'd pretty much in theſe Parts, and ſeveral have dy'd thereof.

Philadelphia, 7th of 11th Month.

We have the following ſurprizing, tho' authentick Account of Rum imported in *Pennſylvania*, the laſt Year, 1728.

6 Puncheons,
1556 Hogſheads,
927 Teirces,
276 Barrels,

which by Computation is 2,24,500 Gallons, of which there was exported but 11400, Gallons; ſo that by a modeſt Computation, there has been conſum'd at leaſt 25000*l.* in Rum. Which brings to mind a Story of one in *London*, who beholding the Luxury and Looſeneſs of the Age, made the following Exclamation,

All Houſes are become Ale-Houſes,
Paradice is in a Pair of Dice,
And Matrimony, *a meer* Matter of Money,
But it was not ſo,
In the Days of good old No----
ah!----- *Ah! No!*

In ſhort, this exceſſive Drinking of Rum, as it has ſlain its Thouſands, is likely to deſtroy its Ten Thouſands; for by its corroſive and fiery Property, it debauches the Stomach, dries up the radical Moiſture, poiſons the Juices, enflames the Blood, unſheaths the Bowels, debilitates the Nerves, and ſtupifies the Brain.

All which, by full Experience *plain doth ſhow,*
Its baſe Invention firſt came from below:
For no wiſe Man on Earth can ever think,
Kind Nature *ever gave us* Fire *to drink.*

We hear ſeveral Veſſels from *London*, are in the River, and that Captain *Pearce*'s Veſſel is run-a-Ground, in the Bay, but we are not without Hopes her Cargo will be ſav'd, if not the Veſſel.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be Sold by *CHARLES READ.*

THree Hundred Acres of excellently good Land, well Timber'd and Water'd, lying in *Bucks* County, about two Miles from the Court-houſe, and in the Neighbourhood of ſeveral Mills.

Seventy Six Acres of Land, within Six Miles of *Philadelphia*, bounding on *Cobb*'s Creek, with the Privilege of joyning a Dam, and overflowing the Lands on the other Side of the Creek, which is conſtant, and one of the beſt Streams in *Pennſylvania* for a Mill.

Cedar-Shingles and Boards.

And a Parcel of good Sadlers-Ware very cheap.

RUn away from *Daniel Prichard*, in the County of *Bucks*, a Servant Woman named *Elizabeth Skit*, of a ſhort Stature, thick and fat, light Hair'd, with a broad red Face, had on a ſtrip'd Linſey-woolſey Petticoat and Waſtecoat, a Gown with broad red ſtripes, blue Stockings, and Leather-heel'd Shoes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that her Maſter may have her again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and Reaſonable Charges.

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